NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON SENEETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

TRANS, each in advence. FITH WHEELT HERALD, comy Saturday, of 6 % cents copy, or \$3 per commun; the Buropean Elition, \$4 per mans, to any part of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of a Commun. both to include the postage.

JOH PRINTING accounted with nontreas, cherpmen, and

ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day.

NO. 34 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-PEARSO-THE MECHANI HEOADWAY THEATRE Broadway-Love, Law A

MIBLO'S-IA SONNAMBULA. AUSTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-Seasons Fa-

DATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Su Degrees CRIME—Charles II—ROUGE DIAMOND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Lady or LYONS-

WHITE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 BOWERS THE GREAT—JEALOUS WIFE

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Lineauer Boy-One Bourand Milliners Wanted, Evening-Old Folks at

RESTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Erropian

WOOD'S MINSTREES, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Br

CROUS, 37 Bewery-Equation Extentions MORAMA, 586 Brondway—Banvard's Panorama of the

Hew York, Friday, February 4, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The Collins steamship Baltie, Captain Comstock, leave this port at noon to morrow, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements, for any edition of the

New York Heraid, will be received at the following places in Europe:-LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.
" Wm Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. Paus-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close in this city at a quarte before eleven o'clock, to-morrow morning. The WEEKLY

Breath will be published at half-past pine o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Malls for California.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY BERALD. The mail steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, will leave this port at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, for Aspin .

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock.

The New York WREELY HERALD, with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten

Single copies sixpence. Agenta will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News. The proceedings in Congress yesterday, though in some respects quite interesting, are not of sufficient importance to require special comment. The Senate having disposed of some minor matters, debated the Warehouse bill until the expiration of the morning bour, after which the bill for the reorganization of the navy was taken up. Commodore Stockton submitted a batch of no less than sixty-six amendments thereto, which were all agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed. The discussion on the Pacific railroad project augurs that the measure, as it now stands, can never succeed. The strongest advocates for the road are beginning to look upon this particular bill as an attempt to get up a monster corporation, that would eventually be able to control the acts of the legislative and executive branches of the

Another lengthy discussion came off in the House of Representatives relative to the coinage question. ms to be a great diversity of opinion res pecting the propriety of this measure. Scarcely any three members think alike so far as regards its various features, and the probability now is that it will hardly be carried in its present shape. The bill for the admission of railroad iron free of duty was finally killed, by a vote of 95 to 82, to the great gratification of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey members. The amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, for the substitution of civil for military superintendents in the national armories, was further debated in committee of the whole, but no conclusion was arrived at

prior to adjournment. Our special Washington correspondent, among other items of interest, states that there is some prospect that the Senate will postpone the further discuson of the Central American and tripartite treaty affairs till after the 4th of March, in order that the views of the new administration may be ascertained with regard to our foreign relations. This movement would also give ex-Secretary Clayton an opportonity of defending the charges against him concerning the codicil which was tacked to his treaty with Sir Henry Bulwer, subsequent to its ratification by the Senate. It is supposed that General Pierce will follow the democratic system of Jefferson, and bliver his inaugural address in person. The French spoliation bill is in a bad way in the House. It is pretty generally looked upon by its friends as having

Some of our State Senators appear to have been hrown into great perturbation yesterday morning, with regard to the Broadway Railroad affair. Mr. Beekman wished the investigating committee to inquire into official corruption of every description. in this city. Not only are all connected with railroads to be brought up to the mark, but those interested in ferries, docks, piers, fillibusterion. &c., are to be overhauled, and if anything of a suspicious character is discovered they will be promptly rebuked by the indignant gentlemen at Albany, who have taken the morals of this city into their special custody. No wonder that our pious Senators have been thrown into a perfect state of amazement and consternation in consequence of the mmerous floating rumors of fraud, bribery, corruption, sedition, and almost everything else, including spiritual knockings at Tammany Hall and elsewhere, which have conspired to undermine this great city. It is exceedingly fortunate for the moral portion of this community that their legislators have at last opened their eyes to these overwhelming abuses, although some of them appear to have known nothing

thereof about election times. The city is safe. The Senate of Massachusetts yesterday elected Secretary Everett to succeed Hon. John Davis in the United States Senate, after the 4th of March. Another unsuccessful vote was again cast for a United States Senator, in place of Hon. J. W. Bradbury, by the Maine Legislature. The political variance between the Senate and House renders it somewhat doubtful whether they will be able to effect a choice during the present session. The Louisiana Legisla-ture, by a majority of two-thirds, have refused to go into an election for a United States Senstor in place

Wm. L. Salmon, charged with having been concerned in the rescue of Jerry, was yesterday acquitsed by the jury. The indictment against Ira H. Cobb. for participating in the same affair, is now under in-

Our columns this morning contain accounts of various shocking occurrences in this and other places. Two men were burned to death by the fire n Nassan street early yesterday morning, and one had his leg broken by famping from an upper every

ad, near Croton Falls, last Wedneeday evening. The tender to the jocomotive precipitated over an embankment. forty or fifty feet, into the river, and the passenger cars were much damaged, but for-tanately their occupants escaped unburt. On the same evening the Troy and Boston freight train, when near Schaghticoke, ran over a sleigh containing a Mr. Stover and his wife. The former was tilled, and the latter badly injured. A horribl affair took place in Washington on Wednesday night. Mr. E. H. Fuller, formerly of the City Hotel, having posted Mr. J. W. Schaumberg as anything else than a gentleman, was shot by the latter, and is not expected to survive. Full accounts of the above, together with many other casualities, will be found in our

Advices from Havana to the 31st ult., inform us that the health of that place had greatly improved, and the smallpox had entirely disappeared. The United States steamer Fulton left for Key West on the above date, for the purpose of taking over Hon. W. R. King. A fire at Cardenae, on the 29th ult., destroyed property to the value of over half a million

A proposition is pending in the Maryland Legisla-ture for the incorporation of a company with a capital of two millions of dellars, to construct a ship canal between Delaware and Chesapeake bays.

Upwards of four millions of dollars have been an propriated by the Virginia Legislature, for railroad

purposes.

The annexed is a brief summary of the contents our inside pages:-Speech of John Van Buren on behalf of the plaintiffs on the motion for an attachment against the Aldermen for contempt in the Broadway Railroad case: The Aspect of South American and Mexican Affairs, embracing a Letter from Mr. Squiers, and numerous interesting extracts from the principal journals in those regions; Theatrical Notices; Financial and Commercial Reports; Advertise

General Pierce's Cabinet.

It is very generally supposed that General Pierce's cabinet is yet to be appointed-that the declination of the State Department by Mr. Senator Hunter, and the startling symptoms of insurrection excited at Washington and Albany at the announcement that General Dix was to be the New York nomination, had so far broken up the whole programme that it would demand an entire reconstruction de novo, from the Premier to the Attorney General. And it has been supposed, and is still the prevailing idea, that so disastrous was the explosion of the original machinery, that General Pierce would require all the intervening time to the 4th of March to recover from the shock. The delusive idea prevails. perhaps, this very morning, that in the re-organization of his ministry, the President elect feels the imperative necessity, in consulting his own safety, of casting about him with extreme caution and deliberation, and of holding every man under the reservation of a possible substitute, until he shall have satisfied the wire-workers at Washington of the expediency or practicability of every appointment.

Now, we should not be in the least degree surprised if these lugubrious views of the position of the President elect, on the cabinet question, were absolutely and entirely erroneous. Strange as it may appear, and presumptuous as the Washington cabinet-makers may regard it, it is not improbable that Gen. Pierce has been industriously employed, on his own account, and upon his own deliberate judgment, in the selection of his cabinet advisers, just as if the recent disturbances growing out of the declination of Mr. Hunter, and the conspiracy against Mr. Dix and the counter-conspiracy against Mr. Dickinson, were trifles unworthy a moment's serious embarrassment. In a word, and to terminate the suspense of the anxious expectants of the spoils, as far as our present opinions may be concerned, we should not be taken by surprise if it were authoritatively announced from Concord, to-day, that Gen. Pierce has determined upon his cabinet-every man of them; and that he is resolved, if any one of them is to be supplanted, it shall be by a vote of the Senate of the United States.

It is by no means to be inferred that because nothing has been divulged concerning the new cabinet, nothing has been done. It may appear, in the sequel that there is nothing further to be done in this important work; and that the mining and countermining and wire-working of the various cliques and factions of the turbulent and hungry democracy, are all a waste of ammunition. At all events, before another mission is undertaken to Concord. from Albany, or elsewhere, for or against any particular individual, it would be well to ascertain first, whether the books are still open or resolutely closed. We will hazard the conjecture, though it may be wide of the mark, that it is highly probable Gen. Pierce may have definitely resolved upon his cabinet. We do not assume to speak either as an oracle or as an organ; but we shrewdly suspect that the busy intriguers at Washington are all floundering about and perplexing themselves, and worrying each other, in the dark.

We admonish all concerned, in this view of the subject, and especially the "old fogies." whoever they may be, to keep as quiet as possible, and remain perfectly cool. The time is rapidly approaching when all the doubts, all the misgivings, and all the existing mysteries connected with the new cabinet, will be made as clear as the light of day. Even if the allimportant secret is not divulged till the evening of the third of March or the morning of the fourth, we shall not have long to wait. For our part, looking to the integrity of the Union as the only sure and steadfast platform of General Pierce, and to the cabinet as a unit upon the Union question, and regarding these things as of the first and last importance, we shall not be much alarmed even if officially informed to-day, or to-morrow, or next week, that the new cabinet is appointed, and has been for some eight or ten days past.

Gen. Pierce has shown himself, thus far, to be man of prudence and discretion; his past history is that of a man of broad national, patriotic principles, comprehending the full intent of the concessions to the South, and the obligations assumed by the North, in the compromises of the constitution, and the great healing adjustment of 1850. Upon such antecedents we are not disposed to entertain any extraordinary anxiety or impatience to know what the new cabinet is, of what materials it is composed, nor who are the fortunate or unfortunate aspirants whose claims, superior or inferior, have thus been crowned with success. We are in no particular hurry on the subject, not being identified with the interests of any clique, or the cabinet of any clique whatsoever. Whatever the official revelation of the new ministry may develope, we have but to stand upon the platform of the Union and the compromises of the constitution.

We pause for further information. But let the old fogies." in the meantime, North and South. prepare for the worst. They will be sure of

The folly and absurdity of citizens of New York invoking State interference in our municipal institutions were fully illustrated at the meeting held on Tuesday, at the Merchants' Exchange. In the anxiety of a few gentlemen to get rid of the Broadway raiload, they struck a blow at all city railroads. by placing them in the hands of the Legisla ture, and this effect was not perceived by the So lons of Wall street till their attention was called to it by the common sense of a plain mechanic upon which they immediately repudiated the idea; yet they confirmed the principle—such self-contradictions do men make when heated by the blind zeal of passion or interest. As Mr. Roberts justly remarked, if it were put to the vote to-morrow, it would be found that three fourths of the citizens would be opposed to any interference with the railroads of the Sixth and Eighth avenues. The whole meeting assented with loud applause to this statement; yet the bill, as it has passed the Senate, does interfere with these railroads. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, for example, have cut through the block from West Broadway to Barclay street, at their own expense; and they propose to extend the line to the Battery - the very thing that is wanted to make the accommodation complete to the public, and to relieve Broadway of the pressure of the omnibuses below the Park, being that portion of the street where the chief difficulty exists, and for which nothing has been as yet done by any of the railroads. The Eighth Avenue Company also intend to continue their line to the South Ferry. This necessary extension, though entirely at the expense of the companies, cannot, according to the bill, be accomplished without the special permission of the Legislature.

Though opposed to a railroad in Broadway we have been always in favor of railroads running parallel with it, knowing that they would relieve it of much of its travel, without destroying so noble and fashionable a thoroughfare. The proposed continuation, therefore, of the Sixth avenue railroad, together with the Eighth avenue road and the Ninth avenue road, if it be granted, would take all the passengers residing on the west side of the city; while those living on the eastern side could be all taken by the proposed Second and Third avenue railroads, and thus there would be no necessity whatever for disfiguring Broadway by the laying of rails. This great thoroughfare ought to be left as a promenade for our citizens and for strangers who come to visit our city-for public processions on gala days-for the convenience of ladies shopping, and for private vehicles which sufficiently crowd it, without either omnibuses or railroad; and the parallel treets ought to be assigned exclusively for public conveyances. The result would be that the whole public would be better accommodated. while property would not be depreciated in Broadway as it undoubtedly would be by a railroad, and on the other hand in the parallel thoroughfares, the property would be improved, and its value enhanced. We go for putting the omnibuses out of Broadway as well as keeping out the railroad. Such has been the monopoly of the omnibus lines and the fortunes their propr etors have made, that they have sold them for seventy or eighty thousand dollars, and we know an instance of one man, who, by the mere fact of getting the license without investing a dollar, sold the right for thirty-five thousand dollars.

Like the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines which run side by side through West Broad way, it is proposed that the Second and Third avenue roads run together from the Battery through Pearl street, widened one hundred feet, and to continue through Chatham square and the Bowery to Grand street, where the Second is to diverge through that street, eastward, and on to the Second avenue; the Third avenue is to continue up the Bowery and Third avenue to Harlem.

The omnibus proprietors are willing to shares in these roads, as, for example, Kipp & Brown, in the case of the proposed Ninth avenue railroad. But if they were not willing, the great consideration after all is the public comfort and accommodation. The omnibuses have become so serious a nuisance by their noise, by their delay, and their completely blocking up our bighways, that it has become a question whether the evil does not outweigh the benefit, even if there was no other mode of conveyance. But when, in addition to this, their expense to the city is taken into account, and the superiority of well managed railroads, there can be no hesitation between the two modes of travel. We well recollect that two years ago, Alderman Dodge, who is the father of city railroads, stated n his place in the Board of Aldermen. that during the investigation of a committee, of which he was one, into the monopoly of the omnibus proprietors, they admitted that each omnibus cost the city, for repairs to the streets, \$100 per annum, though they only paid \$20 license. According to this admission, the omnibuses, which number 628, are a loss to the city of about \$50,000 per year; but \$100,000 would be much nearer the mark; for in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, Mr. Adams, the commissioner of repairs and supplies, reported that at that time they cost the city at least \$42,000, and they have since increased by two hundred vehicles. The result was the passage of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads. The railroad proprietors are bound to repair the streets at their own expense. Here, then, is a vast saving, besides the difference in convenience and speed. to the public. In the beautiful cars of the Sixth Avenue Railroad, you feel as comfortable as if you were sitting in an arm chair in a drawingroom. This and the Eighth avenue line convey 20,000 passengers per day, though they have running less than forty cars between them-a greater number than could be conveyed by two hundred omnibuses. It was the want of such communication keeping pace with the growth of the city, that has made the ferries on either side such a source of profit during the last few years.

The effect of these railroads is to increase up-town property fifty per cent. Even when they were first started, the corporation property commanded an advance of twenty-five per cent. They will also be the means of giving cheap houses on the island to many who, from excessive rents and want of room, are now compelled to reside in Brooklyn. Williamsburg. Jersey City. and Hoboken, though they do business i New York. They will, therefore, keep our population at home, and contribute to the development and expansion of the city. And this is the very reason why Mr. Vanderbilt, the Senator from King's county, and others, have given city railroads so much opposition in the Senate. They are jealous of our ne disappointment, whatever may come to nose. prosperity, and they want to divert it into

other channels. But our destiny is onward, and annot be retarded by such machinations. The ses, like stage coaches on turnpike roads have had their day. The railroad has already superseded them in part, and the day is not distant when these clumsy, noisy vehicles will be altogether a thing of the past, and be only found in some museum, as a relic of antiquity.

The first omnibus ever run in this city wa by Niblo, the proprietor of the theatre, who found it necessary to import the springs from England. This was in 1820, when the site of his Bank Coffee House was "out of town." Now it is in the heart of the city. What progress has since been made in springs, and omnibuses, and railroads, and buildings, and population, and everything else! Never was there so fast a people in the world.

THE POLYGAMY OF THE MORMONS-MORE RE-VELATIONS .- We published recently, for the information of the incredulous, an official confes sion on Mormon polygamy, from Orson Pratt, a high priest of the Mormons, and commissioned by the Prophet, Brigham Young, as the missionary apostle of the Latter Day Saints, for the conversion of the heathen, at the city of Wash ington. From the Seer, a periodical published by Elder Pratt, in the said city, we have some additional light thrown on the same subject. He says, that "Brigham Young, just now, is the only man on earth who holds the keys to minister the ceremony of marriage for time and for all eternity." He then proceeds to state, that notwithstanding a mau's wife may be hostile to the introduction of another into the family, she must show good reasons for it to the Prophet, or her complaints will not pass muster. Of the various wives and children which may constitute a Mormon family, Elder Pratt says :-

There is no particular rule as regards the residence of the different branches of a family. It is very frequently the case that they all reside in the same dwelling, and take hold unitedly and with the greatst cheerfulness, of the different branches of household or domestic business, eating at the same table, and kindly looking after each other's welfare, while the greatest peace and harmony prevail year after year. Their children play and associate together with the greatest affection, as brothers and sisters; while each mother apparently manifests as much while each mother apparently manifests as much kindness and tender regard for the children of the

Beautiful! beautiful! Nothing like it, even in the mysteries of Socialism :--

And morning and evening, when the husband calls together his family to worship the Lord, and call upon his name, they all bow the knee, and, with the greatest union of feeling, offer their devotions to the Most High.

What a delightful state of things, to be sure! man with seven wives, and each the mother of a half dozen children, all thus harmonizing, to the number of fifty, around the husband or father of the whole family, under the same roof. But it appears, according to Elder Pratt, that-It is sometimes the case that the husband provides for his wives separate habitations, as Jacob did for his four wives, each of whom had a separate tent. (See Genesis, 31:33.) Where all the wives are equally faithful, the husband generally endeavors to treat them all without partiality.

How romantic! How patriarchal! How in-

teresting and instructive, these plain and nonest confessions of the marriage covenant of the saints at the Salt Lake. But suppose a case. A saint has seven wives, each living in a different house. He " treats them all without partiality." But can any one of them answer now it is thus possible for him to be at home more than one night in the week? Is not this also a mystery ?

Such are the abominations of Mormonism through the confessions of their delegated apostle to Washington. We trust that the government will not much longer tolerate these things. They are in open defiance of the laws and social institutions of the whole country-they are an outrage upon common decency—a monstrous outrage upon woman's rights to a husband of her wn-and ought to be abolished before they lead to the disasters of civil war. We trust that General Pierce will not overlook the Mormons. They must conform to the laws. It is time they were taken in hand.

MEXICO AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES, -We are sure that the politician, the states man, the historian, and the general reader, will thank us for the mass of highly interesting information which we this morning present to them, relative to the political and social condition of Mexico and the Central States of America. This chapter of cotemporaneous history consists of translations of the best articles from journals of the respective countries, in which the whole question of the destiny of these States is discussed from various points of view. and is presented to our readers for their information, enlightenment, and amusement.

The article entitled "The First Day of the Year," translated from the Universal, of Mexico. gives the reader an intelligible retrospect of the history of that country for the last thirty years, and in accounting for the sombreness of the picture, brings into contrast the origin, progress, and position of the United States. It is mournful confession of the past errors of our republican neighbors, and suggests the only alternative to be a radical change in the principles of government. We give another article, of previous date, from the same journal, and one on the like subject from the Gazette, of Guatemala.

In relation to Central and South America ve give an interesting letter from Mr. E. G-Squiers, late representative of the United States at Nicaragua, and the translation of an article from the Panameno, on the political and social relations of Peru.

We have bestowed some attention also on the entiment existing in the Empire of Brazil. in regard to the invasive spirit so much attributed of late to the population and government of the United States; and an article, which we give, translated from the Diario, of Pernambuco, upon the destinies of America, will be found highly interesting. The fame of the "Lone Star" association has penetrated to those distant regions, and it is predicted that the dominion of the United States will, ere long be extended over the two continents. North and South. The belief in our "manifest destiny" is becoming a universal creed, and it will be omewhat strange if the American people be themselves the last to acknowledge it. Once more we commend this chapter of history to the

attention of our readers. THE DAUPHIN OF FRANCE.—The oldstory has been revived in the newspapers, that the son of Louis XVI. of France, has been discovered in the person of Eleazer Williams, a very respectable missionary preacher among the Indians of St. Regis, in the sestern part of this State. The romance has been revived by the Rev. John Hanson, who brings forword quite an array of incidents in the chequered and somewhat singular life of Mr. Williams, to prove that he is really and truly the legitimate offspring of Louis and his Austrian Queen, Maria Antoinette The story receives but little credence, and we think it will only serve the purpose that must have been originally intended—that of being a romantic effactor, be classed among the magnitude literature of the day.

THE WASHINGTON MORUMENT.-The Secretary of the Washington Monument Association is out with another of his periodical bulletins, announcing the progress of the work, and calling for more money. The monument, located near the bank of the Potomac river, almost opposite to the President's house, to the southward, ha now reached the height of one hundred and twenty-four feet, the ultimate height being fixed at five hundred feet. This monument will be a grand affair when it is finished. The inside will be ornamented with an endless contribution of blocks of marble, limestone, freestone, and what not, contributed by innumerable associations, with inscriptions to match; so that this national monument to Washington will also be a monument to all the societies of Free Masons, republics, Odd Fellows, sovereign states. Sons of Temperance, popes, military societies, &c., &c., in the land. Had all the money which has been expended in these blocks of stone. commemorative of these societies, been appropriated directly to the Monument Association, it would probably have been equal to a gain of \$100,000 or more. But what are \$100,-000 to the splendid specimens of love, respect, and veneration exhibited in these blocks for the Father of the country?

The Disaster on the Harlem Railroad. The evening express train which was due here at half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday night, met with a serious eccident about three-fourths of a mile the other side of Croton Falls. The engine (as is supposed) ran against a rock, and was thrown off the track against some rocks, and completely demolished. The tender fell down a bank, a distance of forty or fifty feet, into the river; the baggage car was thrown across the track, one end of which restupon the engine. This car, together with the first passenger car, was considerably injured. The fireman, Samuel Partridge, was found lying under the driving

Samuel Partridge, was found lying under the driving wheels of the engine, where, it is supposed, he was thrown from the force of the concussion, and was completely crushed; the passengers were unable to extricate his remains from under the engine. The engineer, William Van Pelt, was thrown upon the track and killed instantly; his remains were placed in the baggage car.

Mr. Sloat, the superintendent of the road, was in the cars at the time, and immediately despatched a man with a signal lamp to stop the freight train, which was coming down, while he went to Croton Falls, and returned with an engine and two passenger cars, in which the passengers were brought to this city, arriving here about thirty minutes past twelve o'clock in the morning. The loss is supposed to be some \$8,000 or \$10,000. The rails on one side of the track were torn up some thirty feet.

By this lamentable accident, two families are left desolate, the deceased men having each of them large families, on which they depended for their support.

Musical Matters.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL ARTISTS IN THE UNITED 51245N.—
The progress of music in the United States is one of the
most remarkable features of the country. In nothing have more rapid advances been made. In musical science and musical taste the growth of centuries has been atthat we should have in such rapid succession four or five of the great vocalists of Europe, as we have had dur-ing the last two or three years, and each of them drawing enormous sums of money—Jenny Lind, Catherine Hayes, Alboni, Sontag, and the prospect of having Sophic Cruvelli, Grisi and Mario, in the course of a few months? At this moment we have three of these great vocalists in three cities of the United States-Catherine Hayes sing ing in concert and selections from opera, in costume an with dramatic representations, in San Francisco, where the people are check full of enthusiasm—Alboni charming the inhabitants of Boston, and Sentag in New York, where she is night after night delighting the public and gratifying the most exalted and refined taste in music. still greater talent. Besides these first rate artists, we bave had second rate, third rate, and fourth rate singers in fact, of every grade, from the highest to the lowest. But it is in instrumental music still more than in vocal

hat the progress of the science is marked in the United States. Only a few years ago, a first rate orchestra was almost a musical phenomenon—now, splendid orchestras are to be found all over the city. The wan in which the exquisite performances of Paul Julien are appreciated is and ther example. Twenty years ago pisnos were a scarc commodity, and music publishers were few and far be-tween. Now, every house has its plano, and the con-struction of that instrument is one of the most impor-tant branches of manufacture in the country; while the music publishing houses in New York, Boston, Phila-delphia, and New Orleans, teem with native composi-tions and reprints of the music of "the old country," including the most profound works of the great mass for example, Haydn's symphonies, and Beethoven's sonatas, of which, but a short time ago, ten copies in the year could not be sold, while now they are not only published here, but have a large and increasing sale. This effect has been produced by various causes; among

others, by the residence of an eminent composer amon

us, who, by his works, has contributed in a very high deto advance this the most delightful of the fine arts, while the encouragement he has met with is at the same time a gratifying evidence of musical progress. We allude to Mr. William Vincent Wallace, who was born in Ireland, the son of a practical musician. At an early age he discovered a talent of a high order for music, and became an excellent performer, but never dreamt of the fame that was before him a a composer. Being "a wild, roving blade," he wandered over the world, and, after visiting Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, the South Seas-whither he went on a whaling voyage—the East Indies, the West Inlies, South America—where he crossed the Andes, and gave concerts in Chili, Peru, and Mexico—he came to the United States, and was at once acknowledged as a great riolinist and planist, both in New Orleans, this city, and throughout the country. He performed his own compositions, and also published one or two that made a favor able impression, particularly the beautiful "La Reve. But not even yet was the great composer discovered. He went to London, and, after offering to the publishers there some beautiful compositions, which were refused from so obscure an individual, he composed his opera of "Mari-tana," which a good judge fortunately saw, and had it brought out at Drury Iane. The success was complete; and Wallace, at a single stride, stood in the first rank of The opera had a run of nearly one hundred nights, and was the means of resuscitating the sinking manager. It was subsequently performed at Vienne, where it was adopted in preference to an opera sent in competition by Benedict, a native of Germany. It had run of one hundred and eighty-five consecutive nights, which was greater than that of even the opera of 'Don Giovanni." Throughout Germany it had one series of triumphs. It was regarded as the most success ful first opera ever produced. His second opera-Matilda of Hungary," was a still grander effort, but was unfortunately wedded to a stupid and absurd ibretto, which interfered with its success in represents tion, though it does not affect the character of the music Half the success of an opera depends on its drama, as, for example, "Norma." These two works placed him at one at the head of English operatic composers. He is the only inglish composer that has ever been recognized as great in Germany. Mr. Wallace's wife, formerly Madame Stoepel, is distinguished as a very brilliant performer on he pianoforte. His sister, Madame Bouchelle, also posseses high musical talent, and is an excellent teacher singing. All this proves that we have musical genius and talent among us in abundance, not only as transi tory visiters—birds of passage—but permanent residents Nor is this all-a native of this country-a young American, after a musical education in Paris, and being endorsed by the greatest critics of Europe as a plantst of the highest order of genius—the only one that has been ranked

with Listz and Thalberg—comes among us and makes his first appearance this evening at Niblo's saloon, when the connoisseurs, the critics, the dilettanti, and the public at large, will have an opportunity of judging whether his merits have been exaggerated, or whether he is destined o rank in his own art with a Powers, a West, or a Tram bull in theirs. We allude to Mr. Cottschalk, of whou we have already said sufficient to indicate our opinion of what the public may expect. When he makes his debut before an American audience they will decide for them elves. Great musical artists have found that they are tetter remonerated in the United States than in any other part of the world. The people of no other country can Madame Sontag repeats "La Sannambula" to-night at

Niblo's. The theatre will, of course, be filled. Madame

S. is superb as Amina.

MARKETZER'S TROUTE IN MEXICO.—The Trait d'Union, published in the city of Mexico, of the 8th ult., states that Maretzek opened a new subscription for three repre sentations, which would be the last. Rosi's benefit was advertised to take place on the 10th. Salvi was to sing. This would indicate that Salvi had not lort his Last evening the soft shell committee met at "the coal hole" of Tammany Hall for the purpose of organization, Daniel E. Pelavan in the chair. The hard shells kept aloof, and there was little or no excitement, with the ex-ception of a breeze between one hard shell and a member of the committee on the stairs going down to the coal hole. The hard shell accused the committee of having for its members cut threats, baggage smashers, and pocket-book droppers, and charged a considerable ber of them with having voted either for Van Buren og ment-bets were offered-and finally the matter became

shells who revolted, the soft shells called new elections; and among the returns made were two of the Sachems, Messrs. Fowler and Duniap. It also appeared that the soft shells recognized hard shells at their former meeting as 'airly elected, whom they now repudiate, and take in others in their stead. The Fifth ward was left in abeyance. After the committee was organized, L. B. Shepard was selected Chairman, Jacob F. Oakley, Fourth ward, Treasurer, and Messrs. Vosburgh and Glover, Secretaries.

A resolution was passed, calling the Young Men's Committee to meet on Wednesday evening next.

It is doubtful whether they will obey the call, as they are nearly all hard shells. There is to be a meeting previously of the Tanımany Society, when there will be a terrible contest. The soft shells threaten to have those members expelled that held the meeting at French's hotel; and the hards on the contrary, say that they will give the Sachems "a rap over the knuckles" for their action. What harmony! The Kilkenny cats are peaceable animals, compared with the hard and the soft shells.

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Col. May, U. S. A.; Lieut. May, Lieut. Walsh, U. S. N.; Capt. Zeaton, ship Lady Franklin; Capt. Lowber, ship Ericsson.

Arrivals at the Irving House—Gen. Cameron, Penn.; Judge D. V. McLean, Easton; Capt. Hackstaff, Eoston.

Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, a young lady who has charge of a church in Western New York, delivered a lecture in Albany on the 2d inst., on "Woman's Righta."

Hon. George P. Marsh, (United States Minister to Constantinople,) and lady, arrived at Genoa 9ch uit, from Vienna. Mrs. M. was confined to her bed with the indisposition under which she has suffered a long time. He awaits advices from Washington concerning the Dr. King affair at Athens. General Summer passed through Naples a few days previous with despatches.

Court Calendar—This Day. United States District Court.—Nos. 17, 29 to 37.

The Undersigned Pilots, lately attached to Pilot Boat Yankee, No. 7, (lost at sea, December 3, 1852,) nost gratefully acknowledge the sum of \$636 47, received from the following sources; viz. —

From the Courier and Enquirer office for subscriptions there sent. \$230 00

From Fletcher & Mount, for subscriptions obtained by them from pilots and others. 28 00

From C. & R. Poillon, from pilots and others. 71 00

" John W. Avery, do. do. 193 00

" F Perkins, do. do. 72 00 Cash Herald office, for subscriptions Hagadorn Ship Liberty

Notice—Removal.—Gurney's Old Established daguerrean gallery, 189 Broadway, is removed to his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard street.

All New York knows that you have no excuse to offer, when seen dressed in common slop-shop clothes. GEORGE P. FOX, the fashionable tailor, No. 323 Broadway, each season gives away his surplus stock of coats, vests and pantaloons. The Fox can allord to be generous in selling remnants.

This Paragraph will answer the only purpose for which it is intended, if it draws the attention or gentlemen, who have never worn any of GREEN's elegant shirts, to his establishment. No. 1 Astor House. He merely desires to invite a trial from those he has not had the pleasure of supplying. About the result of such a trial he feels no anxiety.

Booty, Beauty and Utility, is the motto at BROCKS'S Boot and Shoe Emporium, 150 Fulton street, the cheapest place in the city to get good boots, shoes, gaiters, allpiers, &c. of every description. Fur boots and overshoes, warranted to keep the feet warm. Overshoes of every description.

Advertising is one of the Modern Highways to fortune—but it must be done with judgment. Those who desire to reach the country press most effectively, and at the same time most cheaply, will find the Advertising House of our friend W. H. McDONALD, obraer of Ann and Nassau streets, over the bank, greatly to their advantage. Mr. McD. is in communication with the whole press of the Union and Canada, and has the very best facilities for advertising in all the papers. Files of journals will be found at his office, and all particulars desired.—From the Mirror of Monday.

L. Braudies & Co.—By Letters Patent, Issued September 10th, 1851.—Manufacturers of bronze oc-bors, gold, haif gold, silver and metal leaf actory, corner of Bond and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, office No. 11 Cedar street, New York, beg to publish their greatly reduced prices, viz.:—No. 4,000, 36: 3,000, 35:50; 1,000 55: 300, 34: 500, 33: 200, 31 50; less ten per cent discount per-pound on six months terms. Our long and favorably known bronze colors are extensively used for bronzing tron, brass and wooden ware, japanning, label printing, etc., etc., and will compare favorably with any inoported-article, although far, far cheapes. New York, January 8, 1853. L. Braudies & Co.-By Letters Pa

Wet Linens from Auction.-Exc

bargains.—Double damask table linen, snew drop pattern, two yards wide, only 5s. 6d. and 6s. a yard, worth 10s. superfine figured do. two yards wide, only 4s. and 4s. 6d.

Portable Dressing Cases.—The most complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every re-quisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a travelling com-panion invaluable. For sale by 6. SAUMDERS & SON, No. 7 Actor House and 387 Broadway.

Rasoir Lacoultre.—These Razors have no equal in their extreme durability and keenness of edge. Can be obtained, genuine, at SAUNDERS, No. 7 Actor House and 387 Broadway.

Comb Factory, No. 387 Broadway, where can be seen a choice selection of tortoise shell and buffalo dress combs. of the newest patterns. Combs repaired, Articles of the toilet, of the finest quality.

Ar & J. SAUNDERS, 387 Broadway.

Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Silver bordered and plain, beautifully engraved; splendid wedding envelopes, of the latest styles; fine silver door plates, a great variety of patterns; consular, notary, and society scals; heraldic devices of every description.

EVERDEL 302 Broadway.

S. T. Callahan, Successor to C. C. Childs, book and job printer, 113 Nassan str. Daily Times buildings, executes, with neatness and despatch, all manner of bill heads and circulars, books, pamphiets, land and commercial blanks, &c., at very low prices. Charles' London Cordial Gin, Distilled Re-pecially for, and imported solely by, E. C. CHARLES, No. 7 Park place, is, for its medicinal qualities, or as a delight-ful leverage, the best article in the market. For sale at every bar in the city, or as above.

Dr. Wheeler, Oculist, 28 Borelay street, devotes his attention to diseases of the eye. Chronic in-flammation of the syelids, however long standing, com-pletely cured, and films and pecs removed without surgi-cal operation. Office hours, S.A. M. and 2 P. M. French artificial eyes inserted, to look equal to the natural organ.

Important Discovery.—Deafness and Blind-ness cured, in a short time, without risk or pain, by Dr. LUTENER, 80 Prince street, near Broadway. Office hours from ten till three o'cleck. All letters must contain \$1 fee, and be paid, to receive attention.

fee, and be paid, to receive attention.

\$500 is Given Away to the Subscribers of the New York Sachem, one of the ablost papers published in America, in the following namer:—All persons paying their subscriptions of two dollars, in advance, at the office, or sending it by mail, will be furnished with a numbered receipt. The holder of the number corresponding with the first drawn number in the London Art Union, which draws in April next, will be presented with a complete breakfast service of solid silver, consisting of a salver, a tea and a coffee pot, a sugar basin and bowl, manufactured expressly for The Sachem, by William F. Ladd, the celebrated silversmith, of 25 Wall street, at whose store The Fachem plate can be seen. City subscribers served at their residences free of carriers fees. A gold watch and establishment, to the value of one hundred dollars, will be given to any person obtaining the largest number of subscribers in the city, town, or village where he may reside, proportionately to its population. The terms to clubs and postmasters will be ten dollars for six copies. N. B.—In case the first number drawn by the London Art Union should not correspond with any number in the books of The Sachem, the 2d, 2d, 4th &c. will be taken, until one is found to correspond with a number in the books. Subscription books are now open at the office, 100 Nassan street, N. Y., where all communications must be addressed to THOMAS PICTON, Editor and Proprietor.

Mr. Editor:—I Put a Notice in your Paper on Tuesday, telling the public what I thought of them, which seems to have given offence to many, some demanding a public apology, others that I dare not say to individuals what I charged the public with, &c. Now, in answer to all this, I say I will hold myself responsible to the bighest blooded individual in the land, with wantonly and grossly insulting him, if he, or has a friend, suffering with any malignant direase, pain or debility, if he does not find relief from my Nervous Anticite. I say this to all, and will make no apology, but answer it with my life. TALBOY WATES, 424 Greenwich street.

Mr. Editor :- I Feel It my Duty to Solve the Mr. Editor:—I Feel it my Duty to Solve the great mystery of the wondrons effects produced by WATTS' Nervous Autidote. It is simply that it produces cheerfulness without after depression, which of course produces ease from pain, which naturally brings refreshing sleep, and must create appetite and dispertion. Strength naturally follows; hence health is secured. Not that the disease is cored by the antidote; no, that disappears of itself, and if anything else should ever be found to produce the same effects, it will be as good as the antidote. Yours, &c., MEDICUS.